

2. (original): A method according to claim 1, wherein there is used at least one reactive dye of formula

Z independently denotes k fibre-reactive substituents, which may be identical or different from one another, selected from the group of the vinylsulfonyl, acryloyl and heterocyclic series, and k is a number 1, 2 or 3.

Z is  $-\text{SO}_2\text{-CH=CH}_2$  or  $-\text{SO}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-U}$ , wherein U is a leaving group,  
 $-\text{CO-CH(Hal)-CH}_2\text{(Hal)}$  or  $-\text{CO-C(Hal)=CH}_2$ , wherein Hal is chlorine or bromine, or a halotriazine  
 radical, wherein the halogen is fluorine or chlorine.

4. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 2, wherein there is used,

as reactive dye of formula (1), a reactive dye of formula

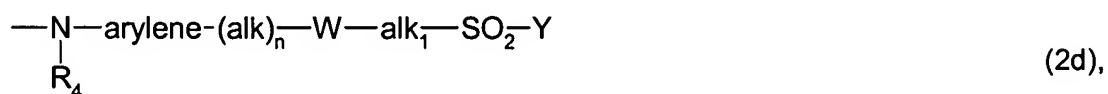
wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or unsubstituted or substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl,

X' is halogen,

A is the radical of a monoazo, disazo, polyazo, metal complex azo, anthraquinone, phthalocyanine, formazan or dioxazine dye, and

V is a non-fibre-reactive substituent or is a fibre-reactive substituent of formula



wherein

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen or unsubstituted or substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or a radical  $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_3 \\ | \\ \text{---alk---SO}_2\text{---Y} \end{array}$ , wherein R<sub>3</sub>

is as defined below,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxy, sulfo, sulfato, carboxy, cyano, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkanoyloxy, carbamoyl or a group -SO<sub>2</sub>-Y,

$R_4$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  
 alk and  $alk_1$  are each independently of the other linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylene,  
 arylene is a phenylene or naphthylene radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by sulfo, carboxy,  
 hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy or by halogen,  
 Y is vinyl or a radical  $-CH_2-CH_2-U$  and U is a leaving group,  
 $Y_1$  is a group  $-CH(Hal)-CH_2(Hal)$  or  $-C(Hal)=CH_2$  wherein Hal is chlorine or bromine,  
 W is a group  $-SO_2-NR_4-$ ,  $-CONR_4-$  or  $-NR_4CO-$  wherein  $R_4$  is as defined above,  
 Q is a radical  $-O-$  or  $-NR_4-$  wherein  $R_4$  is as defined above, and  
 n is a number 0 or 1.

5. (original): A method according to claim 4, wherein  
 $R_1$  is hydrogen.

6. (currently amended): A method according to ~~either claim 4 or claim 5~~ claim 4, wherein  
 X is chlorine.

7. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 4 to 6~~ claim 4, wherein  
 V is a fibre-reactive substituent of formula (2a), (2b), (2c), (2d), (2e) or (2f) wherein  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ , alk,  
 $alk_1$ , arylene, Y,  $Y_1$ , W, Q and n are as defined in claim 4.

8. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 7~~ claim 1, wherein  
 hydrosulfite is used as reducing agent.

9. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 8~~ claim 1, wherein  
 the after-treatment is carried out at a pH of from 7 to 12 and at a temperature of from 30 to 100°C.